

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Copies of the above can be obtained every morning at the under-mentioned places, viz.—

Messrs. Johnson and Co., Steam Ferry; Mr. Glassop, east end of Pitt-street; Mr. Glover, west end of Darling-street, Balmain.

Mr. H. Bancroft, Stationer, 22, Parramatta-street.

Mr. R. Lee, Lower George-street, late HERALD Office.

Mr. Robert Mackay, bookseller, corner of Elizabeth-street and Pitt-street.

Mr. Lusty, Brickfield-hill.

Mr. George Locky, 356, Brickfield-hill.

Mr. W. West, Post Office, Pitt-street, Botany Road.

Mr. Francis Larter, Constitution House, South Head Road.

Mr. John E. Clarke, street, Miller's Point.

Mr. Andrew Fairfax, Grocer, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

Mr. C. Fallick, Newtown.

Mr. W. Pratt, Chemist, Parramatta-street.

Mr. John Ford, General Dealer, Pitt-street, opposite the West End.

Mr. Steel, Pitt-street.

Mr. Thomas Gaze, Waverley.

Mr. Joseph Russell, Grocer, Miller's Point.

Mr. Brown, tobacconist, Market-street.

Mr. Bartlett, tobacconist, opposite the Police Office.

Mr. James Rivers, Stationer, South George-street, South.

Mr. John Wiles, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

Mr. P. McLean, Post Office, Rushcutters Bay, South Head Road.

Mr. W. H. May, bootmaker, North Shore.

Mr. T. O'Brien, Post Office, Petersham, and 402 Brick-field Hill.

Mr. Fleming, Painter.

Mr. Moon, Painter.

Mr. P. Rawlings, Ashfield.

Mr. J. D. Polley, Longbottom.

Mr. George Pope, Ryde.

Mr. E. Moon, Stationer, Parramatta.

Mr. E. George, Stoerkeeper, Liverpool.

Mr. W. Abraham, Windsor.

Mr. J. D. Dwyer, Grocer, Richmond.

Mr. Wm. Lester, Stony Creek.

Mr. George Howlett, Wollongong.

Mr. W. H. Walker, Postmaster, Turon.

Mr. Robert Blair, Bookseller, West Maitland.

Mr. W. W. Wilson, Rocky River.

Mr. John Wicks, Maitland.

Mr. E. Doherty, Raymond-Terrace.

Mr. Charles Cottrell, Penrith.

Bishop and Culum, Newcastle.

NOTICE.—The following advertisements received by Mr. Hancock, Stationer, 22, Parramatta-street, (opposite the Brewery); Mr. F. Larter, Constitution House, South Head Road; Mr. G. D. Harrison, Stationer, near Haymarket; Mr. Lusty, Brickfield-hill; Mr. R. Lee, Stationer, 356, Brickfield-hill; Mr. J. M. Scott, and Mr. C. Fallick, Newtown; Mr. F. Ford, 402, Brick-field Hill, up to 4 past 5 p.m.; Mr. C. Fallick, Newtown; and Mr. F. Coomer, Petersham, up to half-past 4 p.m.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL"—In reply to numerous inquiries, it is intimated to the subscribers and friends in the colonies that the monthly "SYDNEY MAIL" and the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL" will be forwarded to Europe, in accordance with instructions as to address on the following terms:—Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. no annum, payable in advance.

NOTICE.—The AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK (Bankers of the colonial government) having been appointed agents for the sale of the £10 DEBENTURES, these securities may be obtained on application at the head office of the bank, Pitt-street, Sydney, in Australia, Brisbane, and West Maitland; and for the further convenience of the public, the Australian Joint Stock Bank is prepared to receive applications for these debentures per post, accompanied by a remittance, and to forward them by return, free of all charges.

The price of £10 debentures is £10, and accrued interest at the rate of 5d. per week from 1st July last for each debenture.

EDWARD WRENCH, General Manager, Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney, August 15.

A USTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Incorporated by Act of Council.—Paid up capital £20,000.

NOTICE OF CURRENT ACCOUNTS BALANCE.

Notice is hereby given, that, from and after this date customers of this Bank will be allowed interest on their weekly minimum balances of current accounts, at the rate 2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Money deposited for fixed periods will bear interest as herefore.

By order of the Board of Directors,

EDWARD WRENCH, General Manager.

E NGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK, (Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.) Capital £1,000,000.

Of which more than one-half is now held in the colony of New South Wales alone.

INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

This Bank allows interest on daily balances of its customers, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

It also continues to allow interest as follows, fixed deposits:—

On sums repayable on three months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

On ditto, on six months' notice, 4 per cent. ditto.

On ditto, on twelve months' notice, 5 per cent. ditto.

JOHN YOUNG, manager.

Sydney Branch, English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.

L UDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA SYDNEY BRANCH.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Capital £1,000,000.

Notice is hereby given, that, from and after this date, interest will be allowed on accounts, at this Bank, as follows:—

On Current Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on minimum balance for the month, not under £200.

On Fixed Deposits.—For three months certain, 3 per cent. per annum.

For six months certain, 4 per cent. ditto.

For twelve months certain, 5 per cent. ditto.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

London Chartered Bank of Australia, Sydney, 20th October, 1857.

O KINLAW BANK CORPORATION.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,000,000.

Reserve Fund £250,000.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

From and after this date INTEREST will be allowed at the rate of TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM on the monthly minimum balances at the credit of current deposit accounts. And

On Fixed Deposits.—For three months certain, 3 per cent.

On ditto, 6 ditto, 4 per cent. ditto.

On ditto, 12 ditto, 5 per cent. ditto.

GEO. K. INGELLOW, Manager.

Sydney, 1st August, 1857.

A USTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales.—Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.

Chairman.—M. E. MURKIN, Esq.

Deputy-chairman.—The Hon. THOMAS HOLY, Esq., M.P.

BUSINESS OF THE SOCIETY.

Assurance of a contingent future life.

Insurance of Protection and Retirement Annuities.

GRANTING ADVANTAGES OF THE SOCIETY.

All the PRIVILEGES belong to the Members.

It is a COLONIAL INSTITUTION, and the model of the most successful Banks in the world from the highest rate of interest obtainable on its investments, more profitable returns are secured to its members than the best European Office can afford. Thus, at the Investigation of March, 1854, all policies then entitled to participate were increased by Bonus amounts averaging considerably more than three per cent. per annum on the sum assured, or above, than those secured by the most liberal British stock companies.

Bonuses may be applied to the extinction of future premiums, or the sum in cash may be handed to the member.

Summarians are entitled on equitable terms.

GENERAL FACILITIES with regard to voyaging, residence, abroad, &c.

PREMIAINS payable yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly.

LOANS on policy or family life.

CLAIMS for losses or damage after proof of death.

ANNUAL POLICIES are protected against the operation of the Insolent Laws, after a certain term, on a gradually increasing scale.

POLICIES effected by married women are protected against the operation of the Insolent Laws.

THE FAMILIES OF SMALL ASSURANCES are saved the expense of letters of administration.

PROVISIONS for forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained from any of its agents in New South Wales, and in the other colonies, or at the principal office, from the Secretary.

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.

Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

D EMENT AND TAMAR MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

S YDNEY BRANCH.

Shipments in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent., unless otherwise.

Claims for losses or damage are payable in the Colony of New South Wales, after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London, if required, policies for the same being granted in insurance.

Offices, Sydney Exchange, and Patent Slip Wharf, South-street, where applications for insurance will be received.

TOWNS AND DAIRY, Agents.

COLONIAL INSTITUTION.—SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was established by a numerous body of the subjects, whose interests are identified with the advancement of colonial enterprise.

Buildings, ships, steamers, and chartered property insured at low rates of premium, and special arrangements entered into with proprietors of fluctuating stocks if required.

Every information given at the Office of the Company, 36, Bridge-street, Sydney, by the Secretary of the Company, J. S. MITCHELL.

COASTAL AGENTS.

MATLARD.—Mr. A. DODS.

NEWCASTLE.—Mr. George MITCHELL.

BATHURST.—Mr. S. R. SARGEANT.

SYDNEY.—Mr. H. C. TURNER.

WOLLONGONG.—Mr. George HOWLETT.

WINDSOR.—Mr. John DAWSON.

MORTON BAY.—Mr. Henry BUCKLEY.

DUNGRON.—Mr. Peter McWILLIAM.

LIVERPOOL.—Mr. E. GOODE.

DAVIS BAY.—Mr. E. MASON.

MURDOCK.—Mr. J. M. SMITH.

PORT MACQUARIE.—Mr. H. HORRITT.

CAMDEN.—Mr. T. BURRIS.

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NEWCASTLE.—Mr. George MITCHELL.

ion to any degree found advantageous; and it is stated to be a very general practice in America, not only for the distribution of the goods traffic to wharves, but also to private establishments.

There, however, from the peculiar construction of their carriages, which vary from 28 to 60 feet in length, and are supported on two four-wheeled trucks, one each end, they possess advantages in street traffic superior to those afforded by the ordinary railway carriages.

The cost of the tramway, exclusive of buildings and rent, would not exceed £10,000 in all.

Should the present not, however, be given to carrying the railway into Hyde Park, I recommend that early steps should be taken to obtain the necessary land, which increases yearly in value.

1. The Construction of the Existing Roads.

The short period it has elapsed since my arrival in the colony, prevents my speaking from personal experience at present upon this subject; but on every side I learn that the roads of the country are deficient in every thing that constitutes good roads.

Originally I laid out, dried, or not drained at all, and are never sufficiently maintained, in winter, they are, in fact, almost useless, and in summer, the roughest common earth roads. The want of bridges suspends inter-communication when the rains are in, and too frequently lives are lost in a vain attempt to restore it; while he esteems himself fortunate whose bullock-drays accomplish when the weather is bad three or four miles a day, and bears, as at the may, in addition to great inconvenience, the risk of being lost in the innumerable gullies for the carriage of goods.

Thus, by the return of traffic already alluded to, the cost per ton upon the Northern Road, between Maitland and Singleton, a distance of 30 miles on the main road, is given as £6, and the average cost per ton per mile in the Northern District as 2s. Upon the Great Northern Road, from Port Macquarie, at 2s per ton for a distance of 50 miles, and is estimated for the district at 1s. 2d. per ton per mile. Upon the Western Road from B. Hurst to Sydney, a distance of 120 miles, from £6 to £12 10s., and the average for the Western District is 9s. 10s. per ton per mile. Hence the produce rises up the ground for want of transport; and the statistics of 1855 show an import into the colony of grain, &c., to the value of £17,779, as compared with a export of £91,544.

Such returns serve to represent in some degree the burden imposed upon the community by the business of the roads. They treat the subject in a tangible shape, and it is one of universal interest; for the difference between the amount by which the cost of transport is cheapened by improved communications, and the cost on the capital and in the improvements, is clear, and the interest to be derived from the two in the producer and the consumer. On the other hand, to expand a larger sum upon the improvement of communication than that, the interest of which will be balanced by the revenue derived from the existing traffic, or that, which may be reasonably expected to arise from the improvement, can justly be claimed; for this is to diminish, not to increase the general wealth.

4. The System upon which the Roads should be.

From what has been said above, there are three leading points to be considered before deciding, in any case, upon the description of road to be adopted:

1.—The amount and character of the existing traffic.

2.—The probable increase to it.

3.—The cost of maintaining and constructing different descriptions of roads.

Under the last clause come also—

4.—The facility with which money can be procured.

5.—The time within which it is desirable to effect the required improvements.

6.—The natural resources for transport of the country itself.

The unsatisfactory character of the returns of 1855, showing the traffic of the colony, the country is already being commented on in this report, the conclusions founded upon them must as far be unsatisfactory also. I submit to the Government the advantages to be derived from accurate information on this subject, and I recommend the immediate employment, to be conduced during an entire year, of competent persons, acting under approved instructions.

As the amount and character of the existing traffic is uncertain, the value of the probable increase to it cannot be determined.

It has been shown, however, by the calculations already given, so far as they can be relied on, that the receipts from existing railways, and those at present proposed, would not cover the interest on capital expended, and the expenses of maintenance; and although the advantages resulting from such an improvement, as far as they can be ascertained, would be easily ascertainable, it would be satisfactory to know how they actually p. before entering upon still further extensions; yet, there may be particular districts whose natural resources need only the advantages afforded by improved communications to give ample returns for any sums expended upon these.

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The simplest form in the common earth road, and this it is to not more than 1 in 30, with good drainage, and a transverse slope of 1 in 20 from the centre, in with all its faults, capable of bearing considerable traffic.

As a great improvement upon this form is the macadam, which consists of a coating of fine stones from 1 to 24 inches in diameter, placed upon an earth road, thoroughly drained and graded, and sloped, as before mentioned.

The metal should vary from 6 to 12 inches in thickness, according to the degree of traffic; it should be laid in two or three coats, as each becomes consolidated.

Banks, trees, and nestures form excellent metal.

A road of 12 feet, widened to 18 on approaching principal towns, with an earth road in either end of it, is usually considered sufficient for all purposes in a colony.

The T.ford road is a variety of the macadam road, and is formed by laying a pavement of inferior stone upon the metal; it is more expensive to make stone than metal; but the cost of repairs is said to be less.

The Secretary, the Solicitor, and the Accountant of the Railway Department take their share also of the additional duties devolved upon it.

The necessary increase of office accommodation I have already proposed would, I anticipate, be found a economical as sufficient, and the country feels that even effort was being made to ascertain and meet its wants impartially.

I trust the Government will overlook the deficiencies of a report prepared at so early a period after my arrival in the country, and smile the incessant pressure of public duty.

B. H. MARTINDALE, Chief Commissioner.

The Honourable the Secretary for Lands and Public Works.

public at large, I am glad to hear that the majority of the subscribers have promptly refused to allow the rates to take place on any other spot than the Burra railway, to which no complaint either of the ground or the station can reasonably be made. It is reported that subscriptions to the extent of £100 have already been promised.

Police.—The Burra police last week captured a horse-stealer on the Leichardt, whom they conveyed to Balranald and kept in safe custody during the night.

The next morning, the man being com-

mitted to the police, was immediately released, and, returning to the lock-up, was again placed in the hands of the constables.

The engine would be charged with sum-

merally the repairs of the roads executed by the road surveyors, and of assisting them with professional advice.

As the Electric Telegraph progresses, which will be in full operation in a few months, the department of Internal Communications, it will be necessary to have a sub-director with a working staff under him.

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WINDSOR.

(From our Correspondent.)

Porters, Draymen, Teamsters, Messrs. Sewell and Davis, Justices of the peace. A case was concluded to day which had partly been heard the previous Saturday, arising out of the following circumstances:

Mr. George Freeman was summoned to answer a charge preferred against him by Mr. John Allen, for maliciously throwing down a fence; damages five shillings. Mr. Cleay appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Walker for the defendant.

Mr. Walker was in possession of an allotment of land in New-street, Windsor, adjoining a piece of land alleged to be the complainant's to belong to him.

Mr. Walker's fence was in the middle of the allotment, the fence between the respective pieces of land had gone directly into disrepair; and Allen one day last week pulled it down, and caused putting up another fence with his own hands.

Allen had been told to more than counterbalance the damage by his master, when Freeman caused him to do so.

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The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6069.—SECOND EDITION.

THE COLUMBIAN'S MAIL.

News to 17th September.

CAPTURE OF DELHI BY THE BRITISH.

SUICIDE OF NANA SAHIB.

BATTLE OF FUTTEHPORE.

LUCKNOW RELIEVED.

Sydney Morning Herald Office, Tuesday, 4:30 p.m.

We are glad to welcome back to the colony Mr. SMART and Mr. THURLOW. To those gentlemen we are indebted for parcels from our English and Indian correspondents.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

After six days' hard fighting our troops stormed Delhi, and got possession, with the loss of some 800 killed and wounded, among that number some 80 officers. Generals Neil and Nicholson died of their wounds. Sir Henry Lawrence, and Sir Hugh Wheeler were also dead. The King and Queen were found so agitated that their lives have been spared and imprisoned; two of the sons were shot and after bled to the view of the rebels. The loss on their side will never be ascertained; our troops are determined to show no quarter. General Wilson commanded.

General Havelock, at Lucknow, with only fifteen days' provisions and some 7000 Europeans, was surrounded by some 60,000 men, and great fear was for a long time entertained, but happily the Governor-General's notification in the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* of the 1st October, states that Lucknow was relieved.

All this was done before they had received the forces from England, which were daily arriving.

(From the *Telegraph and Courier Extraordinary*.)

Bombay, 30th September, 1857.

DELHI FELL ON THE 18TH INSTANT.

The loss on both sides is immense. The whole of the city is in our possession.

Bindia has joined us against the rebels with 16,000 troops.

(From the *Madras Spectator*, October 7.)

We regret to record the death of Major-General Clough of the 28th N.I. The melancholy event occurred at Bangalore on the 3rd instant.

In addition to the European and Native Cavalry already sent on from Secunderabad, the 1st Native Infantry under Colonel Carpenter have also been pushed on towards Kandia.

Our Deccan contemporary has heard that the Joudpur Rajah has met with a reverse in an attack which he recently made upon his mutinous legions with a number of newly raised levies. The mutineers beat off these levies with heavy loss, and in the action the Rajah's Minister was killed. Our contemporary also mentions that a letter had been received at Mhow from a officer of the Guide Corps at Delhi, in which it was stated that 7000 of the mutineers and rebels had been cut up by the forces under General Wilson during and since the final assault.

The Bengal papers received yesterday, mention that the 50th N.I. have followed the general example and broken out. Six hundred men have joined Koer Sing's force, and one hundred and seventy are still with the officers of the corps, who are reported to be safe at a place thirty miles from Nagode. A battle, it is expected, will shortly be fought at Sasseram on the Grand Trunk road, with the Irregulars and Ramghur mutineers. The Phoenix states that Nagode is in the hands of the insurgents, who had plundered the treasury of three lakhs of rupees. The European residents had made their escape, and had by the last account taken refuge in a dark bungalow and were in hopes of falling in with a party of Madras troops. It is unfortunate that the small party of fugitives have two or three ladies among them, who were not in time for coming down to Calcutta, when the other ladies of the st. who did so. There is every reason to hope that the party will succeed in effecting their escape, in perfect safety.

BOMBAY.

FALL OF DELHI.—We quote the following from the *Times*:

"The news of the fall of Delhi, which arrived by the A.M. via the 17th of Thursday last, reached the Government while a large dinner-party was being entertained at Government House. Lord Elgin immediately announced the joyful tidings to the assembled company, and called upon them to fill their glasses, and drink to the health of 'General Wilson and his brave army.' This was done with much enthusiasm, the band striking up 'The British Grenadiers.'

Mr. P. W. Hewitt, inspecting Post Master, in Coimbatore, arrived by the Chusan, yesterday, in charge of despatches for Government, relative to the operations of Delhi. The sudden departure of the Chusan from Kurrachee, without any of our papers or advice from Lahore, has prevented our receiving the details of the assault upon Delhi, and the successful capture of that place. This has caused no little disappointment to the public who were anxiously expecting to hear the particulars of the conflict between the British forces and the mutineers, with the list of casualties among our troops. Our readers will therefore have to exercise their patience a little longer, as we hope that Government, with its usual consideration, will favour the public with authentic intelligence, to allay the excitement which is felt by all classes as to the result of the assault upon Delhi, which, there is every reason to believe, has been completely successful."

News Letters from Kurrachee, taken from the *Times*:

"The following is an extract of a letter from Kurrachee, dated 23rd instant: 'Many arrests have taken place amongst the sepoys of the 21st N.I. subsequent to the date of my last letter; seven have been hanged, and one transported for life, on account of his extreme youth. This evening one was blown away from a gun, and nineteen were sentenced to transportation for the term of their natural lives. The man blown away was the ringleader, and held the rank of havildar in the 21st. This man deserted his corps on the night of the 13th, when the regiment was disarmed; he, with two others were apprehended about twenty miles west of Kotzee. They had their muskets with them ready loaded, but by a stratagem on the part of the police authorities, they were first disarmed and then arrested, which was effected on the 17th, four days after the 21st were disarmed. This gives a total of forty-three mutineers disposed of—namely, fourteen hanged, three brought in with their heads cut off, four blown away from guns, and twenty-two transported. From this you will be enabled to form an idea of the amount of mischief these villains would have committed, had it not been for the prompt and energetic measures taken by the authorities to put down the intended mutiny. At Hyderabad, the aspect of affairs is not better. A havildar of the disarmed battery there was blown away, and three men transported. One or two arrests have taken place in the 13th at Hyderabad. Great doubts are entertained of the fidelity of this corps, as well as the 14th here. Some of the Christians living in the vicinity of the sepoys have quit their homes every night, and seek shelter in more secure places. We are anything but safe. No one is to be out after 10 p.m. under pain of imprisonment. A volunteers corps has been raised of gentlemen and non-military men, including clerks and others; they patrol the camp all night. The services of the seamen belonging to the vessels in harbour, three of which are French, are put in requisition for guarding the treasury and other duties. About 25 individuals have already enrolled their names as volunteers, all bachelors, the married men having been advised to remain at home to protect their families. The volunteers have been supplied with arms from the Government stores. We are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the 85th, now hourly expected from the Cape, via the Presidency. When once they set foot here we shall fancy ourselves safe. Notwithstanding the great consternation prevailing here just now, we attend our daily avocations.'

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Friday, October 2.

FORTIFICATIONS, FORT WILLIAM, 2nd October.

—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council has received by a telegraphic message, the gratifying announcement that Delhi is entirely in the hands of Major General Wilson's army.

Delhi, the focus of the treason and revolt which for four months have harassed Hindostan, and the stronghold in which the mutinous army of Bengal has sought to concentrate its power, has been wrested from the rebels. The King is a prisoner in the palace. The head-quarters of Major-General Wilson are established in the Dewan Khas. A strong column is in pursuit of the fugitives.

Whatever may be the motives and passions by which the mutinous soldiery and those who are leagued with them, have been instigated to faithlessness, rebellion, and crimes at which the heart sickens, it is certain that they have found encouragement in the delusive belief that India was weakly guarded by England, and that before the Government could gather together its strength against them, their ends would be gained.

They are now undeviated.

Before a single soldier of the many thousands who are hastening from England to uphold the supremacy of the British Power has set foot on these shores, the Rebel Force, where it was strongest and most united, and where it has had the command of unbound military appliances, has been destroyed or scattered by an army collected within the limits of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab alone.

The work has been done before the support of those battalions which have been collected in Bengal with the forces of the Queen in China and in her Majesty's Eastern colonies could reach Major-General Wilson's army; and it is by the courage and endurance of that gallant army alone; by the skill, sound judgment, and steady resolution of its brave commander; and by the aid of some native chiefs true to their allegiance that, under the blessing of God, the rebellion has been crushed, and the cause of humanity, humanity, and righteous authority vindicated.

The Governor-General in Council rejoices to announce that information has been this day received from Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., showing that the residency at Lucknow, between Panama and Sydne, we shall soon see the realization of what I have long predicted, and most anxiously hoped for, and endeavoured to bring forward. I feel confident that the new line will prove remunerative and most beneficial, as well as important as a link of communication between England and the Southern Colonies.

Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Bates—Robson, Redpath, &c., &c., will find a resting place in Western Australia.

The Emigration Commissioners will despatch a vessel to Sydney, and one to Melbourne, between the 2nd and 10th November next.

The rebellion in India has occupied almost the exclusive attention of the public journals and the public. The Government seems energetically resolved to maintain British supremacy at any cost, and one universal feeling of revengeful but retributive justice actuates every one. The atrocities committed by the rebel sepoys are awfully frightful and cannot be manifested in print, they would shock the most hardened in crime and immorality. Further news is expected to-morrow, but it is not difficult to guess their character. Delhi cannot be recovered until ample reinforcements arrive, and that will not be until almost the middle of November next. About 40,000, to 45,000 Sepoys are now in arms against us.

There have been no events of great European interest the last week or two.

The Continent is quiet. There is to be a meeting this month, between the Emperors of Russia and of France, and between the Czar and the King of Prussia. The Czar is still travelling in Germany.

The reinforcements to India which have left England since July last, already number 25,000 men and upwards actually sailed, and about 10,000 more are under orders.

The French Court of Assize has condemned

Ledru Rollin, Massalini, Masseratti, and Campagni to transportation, for their alleged complicity in the plot to assassinate the Emperor.

All these parties are in England, safe from arrest.

The Persians have at length evacuated Herat, and thus ends the Persian question.

Parliament was prorogued by Commission, on Friday, the 26th August. The Royal speech stated that no means, calculated to quell the mutiny in India, will be omitted.

THE SUICIDE OF NANA SAHIB.

The following is contained in a letter from Cawnpore, dated the 22nd:

"The fourth and last fight we had was about two miles out of Cawnpore, where we took seven large 24-pounder guns and howitzers. We had very severe firing from the fort of the enemy from two p.m. till seven p.m., when we lost in killed and wounded about 150 Europeans and Seikhs. The loss of the enemy we cannot tell, but we afterwards came across a house where 300 Seikhs and Sepoys lay wounded, and we saw a tank full of dead bodies. We had to encounter about 12,000 of the enemy with only 2000 Europeans and Seikhs; the latter behaved most gallantly, and lost ten killed and wounded. The same evening of this affair we escaped outside of Cawnpore, and next morning we entered the town straight to where we heard the 175 ladies and children were confined, but on our arrival a hero, awful, awful to behold, there were all their clothes, &c., strewn about the blood-

stained ground. The place was a paved court-yard, and there were two inches of blood upon the pavement, and from the report that we got from the residents of the place it appears that, after we had beaten the enemy the evening previously, the sepoys and seikhs entered the place where the poor victims were, and killed all the ladies, and threw the children alive as well as the ladies' dead bodies, into a well in the compound. I saw it, and it was an awful sight. It appears, from the bodies we saw, that the women were stripped of their clothes before they were murdered. We have picked up three women who had fled, and were protected by a native.

"We lost poor S. Carr, he was shot dead from his horse in a charge we had to make among 300 to 500 infantry. After he fell he was hacked about the head to such an extent that we could hardly recognise him. The Moulvi of Allahabad was killed at Futtehpore by our shot. Yesterday we went with a small force into Bithoor, where the 'Nana Sahib' was, and walked into his palace without firing a shot. We fired the whole of his place, and burnt the whole of his houses and property, and took 15 guns from there. The Nana has drowned himself, with his family. He had an intention of going to Lucknow, but when he got as far as the river the cavalry and infantry despatched him. They are all gone off, after destroying their arms, to their different homes. Cawnpore is now as quiet as Allahabad. We are now crossing the river to Lucknow, and should it please the Almighty Providence to bring me back from their safe, I intend coming to Allahabad and will then let you know all the news verbally.

THE CHINA.

FEARFUL TYPHOON AND GREAT DESTRUCTION OF SHIPPING—WARLIKE OPERATIONS, AND CAPT. COCHRANE DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

PIGEON EXPRESS FROM GALLE.

Observer Office, 5 p.m., October 15.

Hard at work since 6 a.m. we thought the labours of the day were completed, when it was discovered that Pigeons with despatches from Galle had arrived. When they arrived it is impossible to say, as, not expecting them in such weather, the Pigeon house was opened. The news they bring is, much of it, important and interesting. No doubt the large steamer is the 'Golden Fleece.'

(From our Galle Correspondent.)

Galle, 15th October, 1857.

STEAMSHIP CADIZ, Captain A. R. Aldham, arrived early this morning, leaving

Hongkong Sept. 25th, 2.15 p.m.

Singapore Oct. 6th, 4.10 p.m.

Penang 8th, 6.15 p.m.

Passengers for Ceylon, from Hongkong—Commodore Dent's servant, Mr. Ilbery, J. G. Kinnear, Esq.

The Honorable Commodore Keppel is a passenger for Suez.

Lord Elgin is returned to Hongkong; but has done nothing yet. Great complaint is made against the Alligator, with from 280 to 350 tons gunpowder on board, being allowed to continue in the harbour named by the Chinese seamen. A new ordinance has been proposed and published in the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary*.

The Moldavian Election question has happily been settled. England and Austria both give way, and the Sultan consents that they be annulled and redolled.

Russia is preparing a squadron for China.

Official information has been received that Persia refuses to evacuate Herat. Mr. Murray had demanded its immediate evacuation.

The Central American question appears at length in a fair way of settlement. Lord Napier and General Cass having come to some arrangement for a treaty to work that object.

The monument to the late Daniel O'Connell was inaugurated at Limerick on the 15th instant, the Earl of Dunraven presiding.

The 10th Annual Meeting of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company was held at the Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, on the 15th October, 1857.

Mr. Little, has been retained into custody on a charge of robbing Mr. Little. Of the murder no one doubts his guilt, but the law failed to bring it home to him by circumstantial evidence.

It is proposed to connect the Atlantic telegraph cable into a line for India via the Red Sea.

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